The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,103.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 15	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	0 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Galle	1
„ Vingorla	22	„ Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	23	„ Madras	6
„ Mangalore	24	„ Coconada	8
„ Cannanore	25	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Chilmil	26	„ Gopaulpore	10
„ Beypore	26	„ False Point	11
„ Cochin	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
„ Aleppy	28		
„ Tuticorin	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSSORAH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	2
„ Guadur	18	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	5
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Lingah	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	10
„ Fao	29	„ Kurrachee	13
Arrive BUSSORAH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

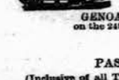
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
To Aden	36	22	8	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8		9-10
Port Said	38	24	8		
Alexandria	38	25	8		9-10
Messina	50	34	8		14
Naples	50	34	8		14
Leghorn	50	34	8		14
Genoa	50	34	8		14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	8		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
First Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine (transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay at noon on the 9th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and the Continent generally, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the F. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with spacious Cabins and comfort of Passengers, and have on board an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller is to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 30s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 1d. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children under 2 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7d. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 13, Meadow Street, 7th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA (2,708 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

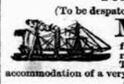
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE :

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 850 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds), W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first class full powered iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,000 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power, (Isle of Allan's largest and Canadian Line), G. F. Arran, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via the Suez Canal), on JANUARY 10, 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

Intending Passengers should make immediate application to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them. Fare—Rs. 150.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

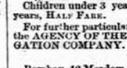
	1st Cl. Pas.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50	£ 35	£ 19
„ Port Said	£ 37	£ 23	£ 14
„ Suez	£ 36	£ 22	£ 13

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship LOCHLOMOND, Lieutenant C. Grey, R. N. R., Commander, ARRIVED from CALCUTTA, are requested to PAY FREIGHT to us and SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO at once ; all ready Goods for which Boats are not alongside will be landed by us at Consignee's risk and expense.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for Ship Lochlomond.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship JOHN PEACOCK, Captain Finlay, ARRIVED from CALCUTTA, are hereby requested to SEND OFF THEIR BOATS for their RESPECTIVE GOODS at once. The Delivery Orders, together with the Bill of Lading, must be sent over to my Office for inspection and Consignee's signature.

Captain Finlay will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

S. BREADALBANE, from LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped by the above Steamer, and arrived in Bombay per Teazer and Rhodabux, are informed that such GOODS WILL BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE EXPENSES incurred, unless taken delivery of within ten days from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Galvanized Iron Sheets, Machinery, Iron Rails, Spelter, Pickaxes, &c.

Under instruction Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on THURSDAY the 16th, and FRIDAY the 17th instant, the following Articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Kodabux, Teazer, and S. S. Columbian :—

431 Packages of Oilmen astores, Provisions, Galvanized Iron Sheets, Iron Safes, Pickaxes, Spelter, Iron Building Posts, Machinery, Funnels, Wheels and rails.

Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom duty and clear the Goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c., at Modykhana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his late residence, at Modykhana, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordas Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
1 Set of English Double Harness, nearly new.
1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1871.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The merit of this article is now acknowledged in Germany. Advices received last Mail inform us that its use has been ordered in Government Hospitals in that country, under the name of Kemp's Chirettine.

ITS PROPERTIES ARE

TONIC,

Acting on every Nerve and Muscle of the system.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 & 2-8,

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. WILLIAM JOHN ESSAI on the 2nd May 1870 is CANCELLED from THIS DAY.

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, 11th November 1871.

FRESH ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.—Fresh BATCHES of ARAB HORSES JUST RECEIVED, consisting of RACERS, CHARGERS, HUNTERS, &c., &c.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE'S STABLES,
No. 116, Bhendy Bazaar.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR of a House in Tamarind Lane, Fort, for a Residence and Office.

Spacious FIRST FLOOR in Meadow Street, above Messrs. NEUBERG and Co.

An upper-storied BUNGALOW in Tardeo. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.—With reference to Mr. STACEY'S Advertisement in SATURDAY'S issue, I beg to deny having stated to any FIRM that I had his promise to give undue precedence to my Messages, and I consider the said Advertisement most uncalled for.

D. AGER.

November, 1871.

TENDERS for making certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Colaba, will be received by the Undersigned, till the 22nd instant, inclusive.

Drawings, Specifications, and General Conditions of Contract may be seen, and Copies of Bills of Quantities and Forms of Tender obtained, by application to the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. 2 for each set of Papers as above mentioned.

G. MEREWETHER, Capt., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 11th November 1871.

CONTRACT for HAY.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1872.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town, or at such other places as the Health Officer may direct.

The probable quantity required daily will be about 13,110 pounds English.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs., and to include delivery.

Further information as to quantities to be delivered at each Stable can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on the 24th November, and should be addressed to the Officer in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Officer in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,
Temporarily in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 11th November 1871.

CONTRACT for GRAIN.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned GRAIN to the Municipality during the year 1872 :—

OOREED AND GRAM.

The grain must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeepers' Office, Boree Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

The probable quantity of Ooreed required monthly will be about 125,680 pounds English, and of Gram about 1,000 pounds monthly.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 pounds, and to include delivery.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on the 20th November, and should be addressed to the Officer in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Officer in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,
Temporarily in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 11th November 1871.

COOKING STOVES,

Just landed per STRATHCLYDE.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENERS, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, with and without Hot Water Attachments, and complete with all the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe.

The "MISTRESS" KITCHENER, No. 7, complete with a Water Tank in the body of the Stove.

THE "VICTORESS" AND MISTRESS

COOKING STOVES,

are adapted for small Families as well as for the large Household, and will burn any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

Sole Agent for SMITH and WELLSTOOD of Glasgow,

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,

A large Consignment of the above just to hand, comprising—

DINNER PLATES.	SOUP PLATES.
MEAT DISHES.	TEA DISHES.
VEGETABLE.	HOT WATER PLATES.

BOWLS, CUPS and SAUCERS, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WALL PAPER,

With Borders to match, from As. 6 to Rs. 5 per Roll.

J. NEUBERG.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD SHERRY.—By a rare opportunity this has been imported at almost nominal expense, hence the low price. It is a nice, dryish Wine. As a Tiffin Wine nothing better can be desired. Rs. 19. Five per cent. on three dozens.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. Bordes, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

ULLAGED CHAMPAGNE.—Although the loss of the smallest portion of such a Wine is matter for cruel regret, it is a comfort that what remains of it is not in the least injured. Quarts, Rs. 12, Five per cent. on three dozen.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most whole, some, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET,
POONA.

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, A 1, of which we enumerate below :—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rosetts.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Pegg Quarters, or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Croquet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shoo ing Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Blackskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings.

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

THE GREGORYS,

Under the Direction of

PROF. JOHN C. GREGORY,

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.

REVELS OF OBERON, ON THE REVOLVING ORBS,
BY THE
BROTHERS GREGORY.

DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT
BY
Mdlle. GERTRUDE'S TROUPE
Of Twelve Performing French Poodles,
THE WONDERS OF THE ANIMAL WORLD.

GREAT ACT
ENTITLED
"THE THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR,"
BY THE INVENTORS,
JOHN, ALBERT, AND WILLIE GREGORY

SERIO-COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC SONGS,
BY THE CELEBRATED LONDON VOCALIST,
Miss BESSIE GREGORY.

GREAT ÆRIAL SENSATION ACT
BY
Mdlle. GERTRUDE GREGORY,
THE WONDERFUL LADY GYMNAST.

THE RIVAL DARKIES,
BY THE
GREGORY MIDGETS,
ALOYSIUS AND GUSTAVUS.

TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BARS,
BY
JOHN, ALBERT, AND WILLIE GREGORY,
THE CHAMPION GYMNASTS OF THE WORLD.

COMIC INTERLUDE.

THE GIANTS AND DWARFS.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

THE MINIATURE CIRCUS,

Introducing the Wonderfully Trained Ponies,
The Equestrian Dog, Apollo,
And the laughable Steeple Chase,
BY THE WHOLE OF THE DOGS AND MONKYS.
SELECTION OF SONGS BY Miss BESSIE GREGORY.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE COMIC PANTOMIME OF THE

VILLAGE TORMENT,

Introducing the whole of
THE GREGORY TROUPE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserve Seats, Dress Circle, Rs. 4		Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

Seats may be reserved at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 o'clock.
Carriages ordered for 11-15.

MANAGER—Mr. H. E. HARWOOD, Huntley Lodge.

NOTICES.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Undersigned GRANT POLICIES for 1, 2 and 4 months, on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and GOODS therein at REDUCED RATES.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each, Bombay Currency, at Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAN JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are prepared to receive Tenders for the Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the WORKS on the proposed line of Railway between KHUNDWAH and INDORE, including the Bridge over the River Nerbudda, a distance of 85¼ miles, or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in any one division. The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Contracts will be given to the most part, and Sleepers will be supplied by Government to the Contractor. The work will be paid for on a Schedule of Rates.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings, showing the general character of the masonry structures, also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Nerbudda and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Executive Engineer's Office at Khundwah, from MONDAY, the 6th of November, till SATURDAY, the 2nd of December 1871, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bills of approximate quantities, also forms of tender and schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above-mentioned from Mr. HORACE BELL, Executive Engineer, Khundwah, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 30) Thirty Rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Indore State Railway," must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, so as to reach his Office not later than FRIDAY, the Eighth day of December 1871.

By Order,
CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer, Indore State Railway.

Dated Mhow, Central India, the 20th October 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about FORTY-SEVEN (47) CONVICTS with the proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comforts during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

Loan at 5 (five) per cent. int rest, the sum of two Lacs of Rupees, to meet the pressing liabilities of the Municipality.

11. Letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett, No. 5183 of 1871, dated 4th November 1871, to the Chairman to the Bench of Justices, on the subject of his having commenced pumping the Sluices at Love Grove.

12. Petition dated 6th November 1871, from Mr. Joseph W. Seager, late foreman carpenter, Municipal Workshops, asking compensation for the loss of his employment.

13. The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to the sale, by public auction, of a piece of vacant ground in Meadow Street. Printed paper on the subject already been circulated at the last Meeting.

14. Memo. from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, forwarding copy of a letter by Government to Dr. Hewlett, authorizing him to conduct the duties of the Municipal Commissioner until further orders.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd November 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above Business,

Dr. T. G. HEWLETT will move—

1-1. "That the permission of the Bench be granted to Captain Tulloch, R.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality, to have his forthcoming Report on the Water Extension Supply printed in England."

2nd. "That the Agents of the Municipality in England be authorized to pay the cost of printing the above Report."

And will apply for "a grant of Rs. 3,500 to carry out Mr. Walton's suggestion, and for the sanction of the Bench to an additional monthly expenditure of Rs. 300 in the Water Works Department if the above grant be given."

H. Ma

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	662½
30,000	500	10%	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	155
13,200	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	1 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	284	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
47,200	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10 9 1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19 6 0·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	93	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	¼
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ... ...

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do.	217

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...	Rs.10-7
Bank of England Notes ...	... 10-12
Dollars ...	... 290
Mexican Dollars ...	... 222
Five Franc Pieces ...	... 203
Bar Silver ...	... 10 6½
Gold Leaf ...	... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ...	... 15-11-6
Australian Gold ...	... 16-14
Government Securities ...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	... 6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ...	... 111
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	100 to 102
Four per cent ...	... Par.
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	101
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ...	... 105
10 years' do. do.	... 107
5 years' do. do.	... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	... 115
Do. ... Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 137) per Bond	123

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th November, 7-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.
Via Turkey, 11th November, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 40 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 12th November, 12 NOON, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th November, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.
Via Turkey, 11th November, 7-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 29 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 11th November, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 12th November, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.
Via Turkey, one without date and time.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta ...	1 14	0 11
,, Kurrachee ...	1 25	0 8
,, Madras ...	0 37	0 13
,, Galle ...	1 message in 43	50

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 11th Nov., 7-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th Nov., 6-41 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th Nov., 12-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th Nov., 10-40 P.M. From America, via Russia, 12th November, 10-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH NOVEMBER.

London ...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Cow bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland ...	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
China ...	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, Nov. 8.
	Tapteo (s)	DeCosta	Goa, Nov. 2.
	Chrysolite (s)	Cruickshank	Cardiff, July 19.
	Royal Saxon	Anderson	Calcutta, Sept. 5.
12	New Era	Robson	Boston, Aug. 1.
	Deccan (s)	Rennoldson	Suez, Oct. 29.
	Sir Jamsetjee (s)	Griffin	Goa, Nov. 10.
	W. G. Russell	Owen	Liverpool, July 31.
	Timour Shaw	Winter	Maul nain, Sept. 17.
	Maulmainwur	Carney	Maulmain Sept. 18.
	Lloyds	Robinson	Maulmain Aug. 29.
	Cleopatra	Deane	Calcutta, Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Surat (s)	Baker	Aden and Suez.
	Pulnee (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Stanley Castle	Austin	Kurrachee.

The ship Sattara, to Calcutta, began to load on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
8	Scindia	Carr	Liverpool, July 24.
	Omar Pacha	DeCosta	Mauritius, Sept. 29.
9	Indus (s)	Greaves	Suez, Oct. 25.
	Hindoostan	Coombe	Mauritius, Sept. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
8	Golconda (s)	...	...
	Aliquis	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.			
8	Oriental (s)	...	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stephenson, s, 151 bundles hoop iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.; 3 cases hardware and 3 cases glassware, B. Heptoulla.
Algonquin, 40 tierces fire clay, The Bombay R. S. and W. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dalhan Tower, 196 cases window glasses, Jewakhan; 11 casks paint and 5 drums neat's foot oil, A. Hoosen; 5 cases umbrellas and 100 kegs iron nails, E. Tyebally; 10 cases butter and 60 cases oilmanstores, K. M. Peerbhoy; 14 cases umbrellas, John S. Elmore and Co.; 10 hogsheads beer, J. P. Pinto.
British Monarch, 80 cases paper, H. Clason and Co.; 8 cases empty sodawater bottles, M. Jamsetjee; 50 cases brandy and 20 casks beer, King, King and Co.; 45 cases paper and 1 cask ink, H. J. H. Isaac.
Redewater, s, 15 cases cheese and 2 cases medicine, S. Heptoula; 25 cases champagne, Henry Rogers; 1 cask and 17 cases sherry, King, King and Co.; 6 cases toys, John S. Elmore and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 11 cases sherry and 7 cases brandy and port, King, King and Co.
Orlando, s, 1 case haberdashery, King, King and Co.
Anazie, 20 cases claret and 10 cases mosselle, Payne and Co.
Yoldia, s, 12 cases sherry, 2 cases port, 4 cases champagne, 1 case light wine, King, King and Co.
Marie Gabrielle, 25 cases champagne and 50 cases brandy, King, King and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 5 cases books, P. Heerjeebhoy Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 30 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Eastern Belle, 48 bales cotton, R. Cadur.
Mongolia, s, 20 bales wool, U. Pitamber; 10 cases shellac, Stenhouse & Co.
Redewater, s, 250 cwts horns, H. Momed; 23 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 32 bales cotton, Ra'li Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 2 cases chudders and shawls, N. J. Moolla.
Mongolia, s, 70 packages coffee, H. B. Touche & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 11.

Raikes, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Peshawur.
Fenton, Ensign, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, from Morar.
Hinde, Ensign, 83rd Regiment, to join, from ——.
Radcliffe, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon, on leave, from Gwalior.
Radcliffe, Colonel, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.
Congdon, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Seetapore.
Lonsdale, Captain, 104th Foot, on duty, from Meerut.
Jones, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Umballa.
Lambert Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 11.

Fenton, Ensign, 16th Native Infantry, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Watts, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Kettlewell, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Army Stud Department, on furlough, to England.
Bignell, Quartermaster, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Schnepel, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Department, to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Pyne, Captain, 2-19th Regiment, to join, to Allahabad
Sadlier, Sub-Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Bray, Veterinary Surgeon, 20th Hussars, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Boil, Captain, 56th Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bours, Captain, 26th Cameronians, on duty, to Fyzabad.

NOVEMBER 12.

De la Voye, Lieutenant, 50th Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance* ...	Rs. 42 ...	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24 ...	,, 28	,, 36
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14 ...	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, ...	,, 5 ...	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENT have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HALL—November 10th, at Surat, Mrs. Alexander C. Hall, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEGGATT—MACGREGOR—November 7th, at Byculla, by the Rev. F. Sharpin, A. J. Leggatt, Bombay Medical Staff, to Charlotte Frances, eldest daughter of Colonel E. Murray MacGregor, 2nd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNE—November 3rd, at Trimulgherry, Secunderabad, Deccan the wife of James C. Berne, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
BIDDLE—November 3rd, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain, Biddle, 21st Hussars, of a daughter.
FLEMING—November 6th, at Khundwa, Central Provinces, the wife of Dr. J. M. Fleming, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
GRAHAM—November 8th, at Hissar, the wife of Captain Fergus Graham, B. S. C., of a daughter (still-born).
HIGGINSON—November 2nd, at Donald's Town, Lahore, the wife of E. A. Higginson, Esq., of a daughter.
MORGAN—October 30th, at Landour, the wife of Captain A. B. Morgan, 19th Regiment, of a daughter.
MILLS—November 7th, at Kilpauk, the wife of J. M. C. Mills, Esq., of a son.
MACKENGIE—November 8th, at 1, Dalhousie Street, the wife of R. C. S. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
SMITH—October 30th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smith, 26th Regiment, F. N. I., of a son.
WILLIAMS—November 5th, at Kishnaghur, the wife of J. R. K. Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHIRREFFS—JEFFCOTT—November 6th, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Robert Shirreffs, chemist, to Miss Annie Constance Jeffcott, daughter of the late Edward Marshall Jeffcott, of Ireland.

DEATHS.

COOPER—November 6th, at Meean Meer, Assistant Apothecary John Cooper, H. M.'s 37th Regiment, aged 25 years and 7 months.
GROB—November 7th, at 38, Park Street, Calcutta, J. M. Grob, Esq., aged 50 years and 11 months.
THOMAS—November 2nd, at Buxar, the wife of D. Thomas, Engineman, E. I. Railway, of cholera, aged 29 years 11 months.
SMART—November 5th, at Chittagong, Henry Malcolm Smart, late Commander of the steamer Kooi, aged 36 years, 10 months, and 29 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1871.

WE are glad to hear that, after all, the broad gauge has been adopted for the State Railway through the Nizam's territory, from Goolburga to Hyderabad. It is a relief to find that what was supposed to be the final decision of the Government of India in favour of the narrow gauge for this line has thus been reversed. We need not repeat the reasons which we urged some two months ago why all the railways branching off through Native States from the trunk lines in British territory should be of a uniform gauge with that of our own railway system, as fixed by Lord Dalhousie. There is no immediate necessity for having broad gauge lines up to the frontier of India, while neighbouring countries are destitute of any railways whatever; but nothing could be more suicidal than for our Government to permit protected Native States in the interior of India deliberately to fortify themselves against the employment of railways for the transport of troops in time of war, by having a separate gauge for the lines within their territories. The argument for a narrow gauge for such lines has, we believe, been reduced to an absurdity by some sarcastic officer of the Royal Engineers, who suggested that it would be easy to overcome in time of war the difficulties of the break of gauge at Goolburga by conveying narrow gauge rolling-stock on G. I. P. trucks from the junction with the Indore State Railway, the troops, of course, waiting patiently at the Hydrabad frontier all the time for the means of enabling them to advance against the enemy. If this reversal of the decision of the Government of India be one of the first-fruits of Colonel Trevor's appointment to the Under-Secretaryship, we hope soon to hear that a similar resolution to extend the use of the broad gauge has been adopted with regard to the Indore and Rajpootana Railways.

THE news that an English steamer has been chartered to convey troops from Lisbon to Goa will not surprise any of our readers who noticed the articles we quoted a few days ago from some Panjim papers on the probability of further disturbances breaking out in the Indian dominions of the King of Portugal. Englishmen, proud of their own splendid possessions in India, and forgetful of the instability of empire, are too apt to speak scornfully of the Government and resources of Goa, and to wonder that any European Prince should think it worth while to attach any value to the sovereignty of such an insignificant little State. One might rebuke their arrogance by quoting Nathan's parable of the one ewe lamb, or reminding them of the words in which Touchstone moralizes to the same effect and almost as affectingly as the Hebrew prophet, when, speaking of his bride Audrey, he says—"A poor virgin, an "ill-favoured thing, sir, but mine own." It is not surprising that a nation, with so glorious a past as Portugal can claim, should prize the sole relics of her heroic age, and be jealous of parting with the small strips of territory which recall memories of the time when her arms were supreme in Western India, and when it seemed as if the Portuguese were destined to found a great and lasting Christian Empire in the East. It is only a prosperous people like the English, who can afford to be magnanimous in respect of their foreign possessions, and to give away to a newly-greated nationality such valuable jewels of the Crown as the Ionian Islands; and, though the Portuguese thought it a light matter two centuries ago to present Bombay to our Charles II. as the dowry of his queen, we can understand and respect their unwillingness, in these days of their decline, to part with what is left of their heritage for a price. Goa might possibly be more prosperous under British rule, and it would, at all events, be convenient to our Government to remove the facilities for smuggling which the existence of such independent settlements as Goa and Damaun offers to the enterprising trader, by incorporating the Portuguese territories in their own dominions; but Portugal, like France (which still clings fondly to Pondicherry and Chandernagore), is too proud to make such a sacrifice of her national self-love. As Goa, then, is likely to remain Portuguese for a long time to come, it is our interest, as friends and neighbours, that the country should be governed by the Ministers of the King of Portugal in such a way as to guarantee the preservation of peace and order. That there is something vitally wrong in the present system of administration is proved by the frequency of mutinies in the army maintained by the Goanese Government. It is plain that there must be a lamentable want of management in a State in which the military force is in a condition of chronic disaffection, and never hesitates to take the law into its own hands to gain what it desires. We fear that the Governor of Goa, energetic as he was in words when the last tumult occurred, made the fatal mistake of condoning an offence which ought to be unpardonable in any army—that of taking up arms against the Sovereign to whom the troops have sworn allegiance. Even the ringleaders of the mutiny were not punished; and the result is that we find them again busy, without loss of time, conspiring against the Government which had treated them with such ill-judged leniency. There can be no sort of discipline in an army in which discontented men are always able to raise a mutiny because their pay and promotion are not exactly to their taste; and we hope that the despatch of the expedition from Lisbon may be accepted as significant of the intention of the Home Government to insist on having a thorough change in military affairs carried out in Goa.

What necessity can there be for maintaining the large army which now exists, apparently, for the sole purpose of embarrassing the civil government. Portugal is not likely to be involved in any war which will expose her Indian possessions to attacks on the sea-board. Her interests, even at home, are inseparably intertwined with those of England; and, in any war in which she might be engaged, the English fleet would guard her coasts as if they were our own. On the land side Goa, surrounded by British territory, is perfectly secure from the danger of foreign invasion; while at home her peaceable population have always shown great anxiety to support the Government against the aggressive insolence of the turbulent soldiery. The army itself, then, is in fact the one great difficulty of Goanese administration. Let this force, which creates disorder instead of maintaining order, be disbanded, and a police formed to protect the taxpayers from oppression, and to put down the highway robberies which now, as we are told, are frequent in the interior districts of Goa, and the little State may become a model of productiveness and prosperity. We hope to hear of the employment of the Royal troops now on their way out in disbanding a military force which has been often unfaithful to its duties, and which is even accused of plundering and ill-treating the peaceful population whom it ought to protect.

FROM the number of notices of motion given for next Thursday's meeting of the Bench, it appears that the Bombay Justices are exceedingly anxious to do everything in their power to encourage and are grateful for any display of public spirit, but we would submit that there are but two things essential at the present moment, to get a man who will put financial affairs straight, and to define clearly the relations between Government and the Bench with the view of placing on record with whom the responsibility of municipal mismanagement really rests. We have not the least idea who are the Governor's advisers, or whether His Excellency takes any advice; but anything more ill-judged than the letter of Mr. Under-Secretary Nugent to Dr. Hewlett about the payment of the Police is would be impossible to conceive. Mr. Nugent, who has no more right to give an opinion on such a subject than any coolie from the bazaar, informs Dr. Hewlett that he is "bound by law" to pay the Police. What justification can there be for such a statement? The Municipal Act says that the Bench is not to reduce the pay of the Police without the consent of Government; but the present situation is this: The Bench has already paid all it was bound to pay for the year by the Budget sanctioned by Government, and it is the Government which has refused to pay the annual contribution from the State after having previously agreed to do so. Moreover, it is most disrespectful and illegal for the Government to give orders to the Municipal Commissioner to take money out of the Municipal Fund for any purpose whatsoever, without asking the consent of the Justices, who are appointed by law sole trustees and managers of that fund. The Government has not yet, so far as we are informed, been placed above the law, or invested with authority to expound it in order to give servants of a Municipality an excuse for disobeying the orders of employers to whom they are legally responsible for their acts. We presume Dr. Hewlett has got his private letter of indemnity, as Mr. Crawford had. Our Government is a trifle too fond of granting indemnities for violations of the law. Mr. Lushington, it is rumoured, was promised an indemnity before he gave the cheque for two lacs last week, just in time to avoid bringing it within the scope of the resolution the Government of India issued, as soon as it heard of our municipal difficulties, to prevent the local Government from plundering the Imperial treasury. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will soon need an act of indemnity on his own account, if he goes on defying the law in this way. We are at a loss to reconcile such arbitrary action on the part of the Government with the professions of goodwill of which His Excellency himself is profuse. There is nothing to be gained by making plausible speeches, brimful of assurances of an earnest desire for conciliation, to a number of Justices, and then giving them a hearty curse as soon as their backs are turned, and ordering some Under-Secretary to assert the dignity of Government by ridiculing the claims of the Bench to independence. The conduct of Dr. Hewlett in writing to Government on the subject makes us greatly doubt the expediency of having a Government servant at all as Municipal Commissioner, and we should certainly oppose the appointment of any man not belonging to the non-official class, except as a temporary arrangement for a special purpose. Mr. Hope, however, is an uncompromising man, who will do his duty without fear or favour, and will not be turned from the path marked out for him by the law by either Government or the Justices. That is the sort of man the town wants—not one who will try to get on with the Bench by alternate wheedling and bullying. But, if we give Mr. Hope Rs. 3,500 a month, we ought to abolish the Controller's office, and also rescind the resolution granting Rs. 2,000 to the Accountant-General to audit the accounts, for, in all conscience, we have had audits enough.

IT is said that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will shortly hold a Durbar at Mozufferpore, in Tirhoot.

THE *Madras Times* mentions that it obtained the news of the hanging of Abdulla by way of London and the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE Hon. R. E. Egerton has resigned his seat as additional member of the Viceregal Council for making laws and regulations.

THE *Khusimool Akbar* says that both Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor K C S.I., and Mr. Saunders, C.B., the Resident at Hyderabad, will proceed shortly to England.

THE services of Captain A. LeMesurier have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind.

THE Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations will assemble for the despatch of business at the Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, on the 29th instant.

WE are requested to state that the meeting of shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay, called for Wednesday next, will be held at 4 P.M., and not 3 P.M., as advertised on Saturday last.

THE *Overland Mail* of the 20th says that Mr. Robertson, C.E., was to start for India in the following week to resume his examination of the harbours, with a view to their improvement.

THE Calcutta *Daily Examiner* says there is no foundation for the *Englishman's* statement that the offices of Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police are to be separated. Which are we to believe?

AMONGST the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer yesterday morning were the Earl of Selkirk, the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, Mr. White (Advocate-General), and Sir Robert Stuart, Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces.

THE Viceroy and suite are to be at Lahore on the 17th instant, when a ball will be given to Lord and Lady Mayo by the Lieutenant-Governor. On the night of His Excellency's arrival, the Landa Bazaar will be illuminated, and subscriptions are pouring in for this purpose from both Europeans and natives.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is still engaged in revising the draft bill for remodelling the Municipal Act. He has consulted several of the leading Justices of the Peace on the subject, and on Saturday had an interview with Mr. Maidment and Mr. Hutchinson, the Controller and Assistant Municipal Commissioner, in respect of assessment and recovery of rates and taxes.

THE Government of India is said to have approved of a certain proposed distribution of appointments in the Non-Regulation Provinces between Covenanted Civil Servants and Military and Uncovenanted Officers. The matter appears to have been discussed in Council, and instructions have been issued to the local Governments concerned.

THE *Pioneer* says—"The *Indian Public Opinion* has, we believe, been misinformed with regard to Mr. Crawford Campbell. That gentleman goes to the Indus Valley Railway—if he goes at all—as Superintending (not Chief) Engineer. We hear the Government offered the Chief Engineership of that railway to Mr. Armstrong, now Chief Engineer, Central Provinces; but this officer, it appears, does not wish to give up his present post."

FROM reports in the Agra paper it appears as if there would probably be considerable distress in Southern Rajpootana, Ajmeer, and Mhairwara, during the next few months. The supply of water has failed in the former, and the people were already leaving the country, though there was as yet no scarcity of grain. In Ajmeer and Mhairwara the distress is almost as great as at the close of 1868, and the authorities have recognized the necessity of commencing famine-relief works immediately.

THE Lahore paper thus remarks on the conduct of some British Resident, as to whose identity it gives us no clue:—"We regret to hear that the British Resident at a certain Court has not come up to the expectations entertained of him. Besides making himself unpopular, as it appears among European visitors and native dignitaries, a complaint has been made against him of an act so arbitrary, if not vindictive, against an European traveller, as to justify, in the event of the charge being proved, a very severe punishment, as a warning to all invested with the use or abuse of authority."

THE *London Gazette* announces the first meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the 12th Article of the Treaty of Washington, and gives the rules and regulations laid down by the Commissioners for the guidance of claimants in the presentation of their claims. The meeting was held on the 26th of September. Count Courti was chosen to preside at the future meetings of the Commission. On the following day Mr. Cox, a clerk in the American State Department, was appointed secretary, and a draft form of rules and regulations for the transaction of business was agreed to. The Commissioners then adjourned until the 14th of November, to allow time for the claimants to present their memorials and comply with the provisions laid down in the rules.

MR. WALTON, Acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality, has thought it prudent, seeing the lowness of water in Vehar Lake to limit the consumption of Vehar water throughout the town; and with this object he has been adopting measures to prevent waste as far as practicable, and to restrict the supply for domestic purposes only. Last week we noticed one or two measures adopted by Mr. Walton calculated to prevent a large waste of water in the outlying districts of Bombay. We are now glad to learn that he has sent round circular letters to all the principal native gentlemen who use Vehar water for private flower and vegetable gardens and for the fountains in their compounds, requesting them to restrict the use of Vehar water to necessary domestic purposes. The privilege hitherto granted to these gentlemen to supply their fountains and to water their flower and vegetable gardens with Vehar water will now be withdrawn.

MILITARY ITEMS.

BY Sir John Burgoyne's death, General Sir J. M. F. Smith becomes the senior officer of the corps of Royal Engineers.

MAJOR HILL, H. M.'s 55th Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, in succession to Major Cochrane, whose term of service has expired.

THE head-quarters wing of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry arrived at Poona by special train from Khundwa on Thursday evening, and the left wing on Friday night. The regiment leaves for Kolapoor this morning.

MAJOR F. ETESON, 3rd Foot, has been promoted to be Assistant Adjutant-General in succession to Major C. H. S. Scott, whose time of service will shortly expire; and Captain H. Thompson, Brigade-Major, Eastern Frontier District, succeeds Major Eteson as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE efficacy of the mitrailleuse as a weapon of defence has been very much increased by an invention of Captain C. P. Stone, late 77th Regiment, in which atmospheric pressure is used as a motor for giving it and elevating and depressing action above and below the parapet, characteristic of the Moncrief principle. He proposes also the application of this principle for the treatment of heavy guns, a proposal which offers many novel advantages. The same inventor has also discovered a method by which submerged torpedoes may be destroyed without hazard to the operator.

THE financial appear to be as satisfactory as the moral and sanitary results of employing troops in road-making on the hills. At Ranikhet the detachment of European soldiers earned, rank and file, six annas eight pie, and non-commissioned officers, eight annas per diem; and the Executive Engineer is of opinion that the work could not have been done cheaper by local labour, which, moreover, there would have been great difficulty in procuring without drawing it from other important works. The 32nd Pioneer Regiment also earned four annas eight pie, per sepoy, per diem; and the work done is said to have been most satisfactory.

THE committee upon the Saugor barracks meet at that station early next month. It will be composed of a General Officer; a Royal Engineer, Colonel O'Connell, R.E.; and a Civil Engineer, Mr. H. LeMesurier, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. Colonel Pollard, R.E., late Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, and Mr. Crawford Campbell, Superintending Engineer, Indore Railway, have been ordered to attend at Saugor, as these officers were Chief and Superintending Engineers during the time a portion of the barracks were under construction. Captain Faber, R.E., the Executive Engineer, has already arrived at Saugor from England.

THE following paragraph appears in the *Indian Public Opinion*:—

A Sikh in a cavalry regiment in Rajpootana, who had served for nearly 14 years, and had been wounded in our service—a man whose conduct has always been exemplary and who had gained two medals—has been discharged—because he was getting too corpulent!! This is distinctly alleged as the sole reason for his discharge. The man is a native of the Lahore district and has returned to his home. No gratuity or pension has as yet been given to him, and although he is in the prime of life and vigour, he cannot find any employment at Lahore. If this is a specimen of the manner in which we are in the habit of ensuring the loyalty of natives, all we can say is that we should be surprised at any amount of disaffection and sedition. In former times, no such man could have been thrown out of employment, but we are not surprised at anything occurring under a Government of Routine, but not of common sense. We shall be glad to give the man's address to any officer wishing to employ the sowar in question."

This certainly speaks well for the rations supplied to the men in the Punjab, but could not the Government have found some light work for this "fat boy."

BOMBAY appears not to be the only place in India where Volunteer officers know "how not to do it," and put their "knowledge" into practice. The *Indian Public Opinion* gives us the following story of an officer telling his men to "hide their diminished heads":—

"On the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's arrival on Friday last he was received with the customary military honours. At the railway station a guard of honour was formed by the No. 2 company Lahore Volunteers. A mounted escort of the A company had been arranged for, but owing to the full promised number not turning up, the officer in command communicated his disgust to those of them who did, and bidding them 'hide their diminished heads' as fast as they could, himself went off at full gallop, leaving the assembled members under the disagreeable conviction that the rebuke earned by the absentees had been unrighteously imparted to those who had at some personal inconvenience loyally attended the rendezvous. This little incident will not help to make Volunteering more popular, especially as the men present, numbered 5 or 10."

We have known some very high hats raised in England quite content with a smaller escort; as it was, the Lieutenant-Governor and suite were accompanied at round trot by a respectable force of 15th B. C. and Irregulars, and entered Government House under a 'present arms' of No. 1 company Volunteers, and a company or so of N. I. and more Irregular Cavalry, the Fort guns thundering the usual salute.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 20TH OCTOBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan arrived in harbour at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, with the English mail of the 20th ult, and the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Johnson
Mr. T. W. Milton.
Mr. T. Grabb.
Mrs. Brady and infant.
Mrs. Henderson and child.
Mrs. Butler.
Mr. J. T. Walke.
Mr. S. Robertson.
Mrs. R. H. Hope.
Colonel Ward.
Mr. L. Hoggaro.
Mr. and Mrs. Beachcroft.
Miss Bayley.
The Earl of Selkirk.
Mr. A. Shakespear.
Mrs. B. Jones.
Mrs. Edinburgh.
Mr. and Mrs. Lord.
Mr. and Mrs. Hall.
Mrs. and Miss Lindsay.
Mrs. W. H. Cummings and infant, and European female servant.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams.
Mr. Venning.
Sir R. and Lady Stuart.
Miss Hall.
Mr. Beachcroft's ayah.
Miss Ball.
Mr. S. J. Griffiths.
Captain R. S. Armstrong.
Mrs. Channing.
Major R. H. Hall.
Rev. Mr. Welland.
Miss Welland.
Mr. J. G. Cairns.
Mr. W. J. Best, and ayah.
Mrs. Richardson.
Dean G

views of the Himalayas and different parts of India to require any introduction in Bombay. Their stock of views is the largest in India, and we believe they are at present taking a series of views of Bombay. A visit to their studio is a rare treat, as their whole collection of photographs is on view in different albums.

FALSE PRETENCES AND EXTORTION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, one Shaik Ibrahim Saidoo, formerly employed as a peon in the Bombay Water Police, was charged before Mr. Cooper with having obtained by false pretences two rupees in cash from a Marwaree named Jaitha Soma. On Friday the prisoner went to the shop of the Marwaree and said that he wanted to see the weights in the shop, to ascertain whether they were stamped or not. He then told him to pay him two annas, otherwise he would take him to the office of the Commissioner of Police and get him fined twenty rupees. He had the police constable on at the time, and the Marwaree at once gave him the sum he demanded. The man was convicted, and sentenced to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—We have received the November number of the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It contains all the information required by a traveller going by rail. Besides the railways, we have a list of the Steam Navigation Companies that are connected with India, and the different routes in the Bombay Presidency. The book may be called the Indian Bradshaw.—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Newman's Indian Bradshaw has a rival, we observe, in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, printed and published at the office of our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette*. We have been favoured with a copy—No. 58 of the series—of the number for the current month. It appears to contain every information that those whom it is intended to guide are likely under any journeying circumstances to need—those who may be coming to, going from, or "doing" India.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE understand that the Mambletár of Sholapoor, Mr. Venkik Cassinath, has been fined the sum of rupees five hundred by the Judge of Sholapoor, for defaming the character of one Abbajee Ramchunder Deshmook. —*Poona Observer.*

PARSEE DANCING.—As a sign of the times, we see it stated that the ladies of a certain Parsee family danced at a ball. We know that native ladies dance at their own houses on their religious festive occasions, and, as an innocent recreation, one has little to say against the practice as it exists, but dancing at balls is quite another matter; and we must say we consider the above to be a sign not of progress, but the reverse, a worship paid at the shrine of fashion and slavish imitation.—*Native Opinion.*

HIGH COURT.—14TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

807 70—Dallas and Lynch—Barjuee Bhagwunt vs. Rajaram Abajee—No appearance.

215-71—C. Tyabjee—Umroond Bhugvandas vs. Sha Jeewa Mooljee—No appearance.

461-71—C. Tyabjee—Rashum vs. Jamsetjee Perozeshah—Shapurjee and Thakkar.

679-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs. Marwadi Nowlall—No appearance.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gooculdas Purshotamdas vs. Bace Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

701-71—Pyndar, Craigie, and Pyndar—Richard Tadman and others vs. Gordhundas Mooljee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

707-71—C. Tyabjee—Hoptoola Sallaybhoy vs. Hajee Ebrahim Dada and another—No appearance.

709-71—In Person—Eduljee Sorabjee vs. Memon Isa Jacoob—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

806-71—Jefferson and Payne—Curriumbhoy Heerjee and another vs. Nursoo Saleboo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

650-71—Kelu, Pres 66, and Winter—Joao Joaquim dos Remedios and others vs. Govindram Salagram—No appearance.

680-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Sir Charles Forbes and Co. vs. Mahomed Keitha Keeria—No appearance.

682-71—Dallas and Lynch—Nusserwanjee Jehangierjee Wadia vs. Pestonjee Byramjee Eati—No appearance.

688-71—H. G. Hope—Mudhowjee Khoosalchand Marwadi vs. Sha Vussanjee Lalljee—No appearance.

702-71—Shapurjee Pandoorng—Dhondo Pandoorng vs. Gorjee Heerachund J.—No appearance.

704-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—A. F. DeSouza vs. D. F. Morella and another—No appearance.

705-71—G. J. Mody—Annajee Ramchundra vs. Gunnesh Narrayen—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CLEOPATRA, 1,315 tons, Captain A. Doane, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP LLOYD, 1,069 tons, Captain Scott Robinson, arrived yesterday from Moulmain with a cargo of timber.

THE SHIP MAHABLESHWUR, 1,303 tons, Captain R. Corney, arrived yesterday from Moulmain with a cargo of teak timber.

THE SHIP W. G. RUSSELL, 1,248 tons, Captain John Owen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP NEW ERA, 1,146 tons, Captain C. Robson, arrived yesterday from Boston with a cargo of ice and sundries.

THE SHIP TIMOUR SHAW, 1,406 tons, Captain H. Winter, arrived yesterday from Moulmain with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE SHIP CHRYSOLITE, 1,278 tons, Captain W. Cruickshank, arrived on Saturday from Karrachee with a cargo of 1,278 tons of coals.

THE *Madras Mail* of Thursday says—"We regret to learn by telegraph that the steamer Yeddo is on shore at the mouth of the Coleroon River."

THE SHIP ROYAL SAXON, 1,109 tons, Captain W. Anderson, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta, with a cargo of rice, gunnies, and sugar.

THE S.S. ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain Day, arrived on the 10th instant from Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Adams, Assistant Surgeon Lambert, and seventy-seven deck passengers.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Taunton, Captain and Mrs. Coig, Mr. Wood, and fifty-six deck passengers.

WE are sorry to hear that Captain Butler, First Assistant Master Attendant, Calcutta, has returned from visiting the houses of refuge without hearing of or finding any trace whatever of the missing crew of the Edwin Lewis.

THE EUGENIE LEONIE, Captain Pollet, arrived at Madras on Thursday morning, after forty-five days' voyage from Singapore. She experienced very bad weather two days ago and lost her jib-boom. She spoke the St. Lawrence while off the coast, and that vessel signalled the loss of several of her boats, her jib-boom, and a portion of her bulwarks.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that Captain Harris, commander of the Government steamer Celerity, is to be appointed Master Attendant of False Point. We believe that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had frequent opportunities of judging of Captain Harris's abilities during the late distress in Orissa, when the thanks of both the Governments of India and Bengal were awarded to Captain Harris.

THE WRECK OF THE BELVIDERA.—We have received some further particulars of the wreck of the Belvidera at Pondicherry. The ship broke from her mooring on the evening of the 6th instant, and came ashore a little south of the town. All the sailors on board were taken off the vessel at an early hour on the morning of the 7th. The French sepoys rendered valuable assistance. In fact, all who could render any assistance did so. We are happy to find that no lives were lost.—*Madras Times.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. NOVEMBER.				LOW WATER.			
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.		
H.	M.	FT.	IN.	H.	M.	FT.	IN.
11	12 m	5	11	5	26 m	4	8
				6	34 a	0	1
0	10 m	7	11	6	7 m	4	7
11	50 m	6	0	6	14 a	0	6
0	52 m	8	0	6	51 m	4	3
0	33 a	8	0	6	58 a	0	2
1	39 m	7	5	7	38 m	3	9
1	20 a	4	11	7	41 a	0	2
2	29 m	6	3	8	23 m	3	7
2	15 a	3	10	8	37 a	0	7
3	24 m	5	7	9	23 m	2	11
3	12 a	3	0	9	35 a	0	5
4	23 m	4	8	10	45 m	2	5
4	33 a	2	1	10	44 a	3	10

Monday... 13 | Tuesday... 14 | Wednesday 15 | Thursday 16 | Friday ... 17 | Saturday. 18 | Sunday ... 19

First Quarter—19th, 1h. 37m. p.m.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

"THERE was no rain throughout the collectorate in the fortnight ending 31st October. The khureef crops were in good condition in the western districts (excepting Joonere and Ambeyr), and sowing operations were in progress. The growing rubbee crops were withering for want of rain. If there be no fall soon, land prepared for rubbee crops would remain unsown. Fever prevailed to a slight extent in the talookas of Bhoosathurry and Seeroor; and cattle diseases in a few villages in Mawul. The fall of rain up to date was as follows:—Joonere, 19 inches and 85 cents; Kurkalla, 60 inches and 34 cents; Patus, 11 cents; Kurkalla, 60 inches and 34 cents; Patus, 11 inches and 54 cents; Baramuttee, 11 inches and 12 cents; Lour, 39 inches and 85 cents; Seeroor, 9 inches and 20 cents; Kheir, 15 inches and 58 cents; Ghoorey, 16 inches and 6 cents; Indapoor, 9 inches and 1 cent; Sasoor, 14 inches and 9 cents; Poona, Sassoon Hospital, 19 inches and 68 cents.

SUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.

From the weather report of the above collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th October, we see that there was a slight fall of rain in most of the talookas. The reaping of early crops was in progress. The rice crops have, however, dried up in some places. The cholum crops were attacked with blight in several villages. The district was healthy, with the exception of some villages, where fever and small-pox slightly prevailed. The total quantity of rain registered up to the 15th October was as follows:—Dapoolee, 81 inches and 40 cents; Mundunghur, 101 inches and 21 cents; Chipploon, 106 inches and 40 cents; Khed, 94 inches and 87 cents; Gohagar, 32 inches and 87 cents; Sungmeshwar, 120 inches and 72 cents; Rajapoor, 93 inches and 82 cents; Lanje, 147 inches; station at Kharepatan, 109 inches and 40 cents; Malwan, 53 inches and 4 cents; Vingorla, 75 inches and 27 cents.

During the last week in October the prices of foodgrains rose in no less than eleven districts in Bengal, viz., Dacca, Faridpore, Mymensing, Cuttack, Balasore, Patna, Chumparan, Sarun, Tirhoot, Moorshedabad, and Lobardagga.

THE LOST GREAT GUN.

THE 12-ton gun which fell from the Jumna's side on Friday is still unrecovered, and is likely to be so for a pretty long time, from all that we have heard. On Saturday the P. and O. Co.'s diver and the diver belonging to the troopship Malabar were engaged all day in attempting to get at it. They carefully probed the mud bottom with long iron bars, but they came upon nothing like what they sought. The Malabar diver discovered near the edge of the hole down which the gun is supposed to have disappeared the link of the chain which sprang and caused the accident and a piece of the sling. The latter was traced down some length, but it was determined not to pull at it to discover whether it was still attached to the gun lest it should happen merely to have been thrown off by the gun when it descended; and it was feared that in the event of its coming away it would leave no trace of the whereabouts of the huge piece of ordnance. It appears to us, however, that it might have been pulled at, and dropped at once in the event of the discovery that it had no connection with the gun, when its weight would have made it fall very much in the spot whence it had been taken. As it is, however, it has been buoyed—a useful precaution, as every flow of the tide is levelling the mud banks and filling the hole caused by the accident. The nature of the bottom of our harbour will make it a matter of the most extreme difficulty to raise the 12-tonner. At the Government dock gates the depth of mud has been found to be no less than 28 feet. Where the gun fell the depth is probably greater; and from the peculiar oblong shape of the enormous breech, the weight of the whole piece, and the height from which it fell, there is no saying how far the gun has gone down; indeed we may hope our antipodes will not be astonished by its sudden appearance. The greatest depth touched by the divers on Saturday was 17 feet. The Malabar diver went 5 feet, nearly his own height, into the hole, and he used besides a ten or twelve foot iron rod, probing with it in several directions, but all to no purpose. No work was done yesterday, but proceedings will be resumed to-day if the weather be suitable, when, as it is possible the gun may have broken into the mud obliquely, a larger area will be probed with longer rods. The Jumna will disembark the remaining guns in the P. and O. Co.'s Dock at Mazagon—the experiment of Friday being a little too dangerous to be repeated; and the Dallam Tower (not Dhurrumtolla), which has been read a lesson she intends to profit by, will unload hers in the Government Dock on Tuesday. It is said the lost gun is worth £4,000. It is of a large size, and only three tons less in weight than the monsters used on board our turret ships. We understand there may be a question as to who will bear the burden of the mishap—Government or the owner of the vessel.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN LAD FROM A HORSE'S KICK.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday at the Scottish Schools, Byculla, on the body of Roger Myatt, son of Mrs. Myatt, housekeeper to Mr. Macdonell, head-master of the Schools.

Mr. James Macdonald said—I am the master of the Scottish Schools at Byculla, and live on the premises. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Roger Myatt, who was an inmate of my house. He was the son of Mrs. Myatt, my housekeeper. He was four years old. Yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, five horses which are in my charge were being led by their grooms at a walking pace round the compound attached to the schools. The children in the compound had been ordered by me to keep at a distance from the place where these horses were being exercised. I was on the verandah over the porch. Suddenly I heard an alarm raised that a child had been kicked by a horse. I looked over the railings of the verandah, and saw the deceased lying in the middle of the road—one horse was immediately before it, and the other four horses were being led at a little distance away. The groom had hold of the first horse, and appeared to have perfect control over it. He also appeared to be unaware that anything had happened. I immediately ran downstairs, and received the child from the arms of Henry Corkery, who had picked him up. I brought him to the house, and immediately sent for Dr. Blaney and Dr. Partridge. There was a wound on the right temple. It was caused as if produced by a kick of a horse. The child was insensible, and remained so until the time of his death, which took place shortly after 4 o'clock this morning. I am informed that the deceased was playing with my own little girl in the garden in front of the porch; and that he suddenly ran out from a bower and fell against the hind feet of the horse which kicked him. There were several persons about attending to the children.

Dr. Blaney, who had examined the boy, was of opinion that death was caused by compression of the brain, consequent upon a fracture of the skull.

The jury found that the death was caused by fracture of the skull—the result of an accidental kick by a horse.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.

ON Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, a Boree named Tyeb Ali Noorbhoy appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against a person named Soopee Hussun, whom he charged with cheating.

Tyeb Ali Noorbhoy said—I deal in iron, and have a shop in the Green Market. On Friday last, the 3rd inst., a person named Soopee Hussun came to my shop, and agreed to purchase from me eight bundles of iron frying pans, called "kuddy," two bundles of iron frying pans, called "towa," and two bundles of iron spades, of the aggregate value of Rs. 130, promising to pay me ready cash for the goods. I went to his house for payment, and he then said, "Come after awhile, as my brother is not in the house." I accordingly went again soon afterwards, and then found he had gone away. In consequence of information received by me, I have reason to believe that Soopee Hussun is concealing himself somewhere in Bombay to evade proceedings being taken against him by me and others, whom he has cheated in like manner. I charge him with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

Four similar informations were laid by others against the same man, and the magistrate ordered a warrant to issue for his apprehension.

THE OBJECTION TO THE OPENING OF THE PURDHAN COURT IN KATTYWAR.

WE stated a short time ago that the native Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar are opposed to the opening of the Purdhan Court in that province. They have sent their Karbharees to Bombay to confer on the subject with H. E. the Governor, and we understand that on Friday and Saturday they were invited to the Political Department of the Secretariat, where the matter was discussed before Mr. Wedderburn, Secretary to Government, and Mr. Jardine, First Political Assistant in Kattywar.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

A BARODA correspondent of a native contemporary states that a committee, composed of Rao Saheb Bulwuntrao Rahoolkur, Rao Saheb Bulwuntrao Yeshvunt, Mr. Bapoobhai Dyashunker, late Dufterdar to the Political Agent of Kattywar, and Mr. Govindrao Mama was appointed by H. H. Mulharao to investigate the charge preferred against Messrs. Venkutrao and Bhao Khedekar, for furnishing false information to certain newspapers and to other scheming agitators who, while pretending to feel a deep sympathy for the people residing in the dominions of His Highness, have it only at heart to advance their own interests by throwing discredit on the present administration. After instituting a most searching inquiry into all the facts of the case, the committee, it is stated, pronounced both the above individuals guilty of the offence laid to their charge, and they are reported to have consequently incurred the severe displeasure of the Gaekwar.

THE GREGORYS.

THIS remarkable troupe of performers will commence a brief engagement at the Grant Road Theatre to-night. The programme they have issued abounds in wonderful items, and if the actual performances be only half as astonishing as they are promised to be, no one patronising the Gregorys will have reason to complain on the score of entertainment. They are equilibrists, athletes, gymnasts, vocalists, trapeze performers, swordsmen, pantomimists; and they come with performing ponies, dogs, and monkeys—surely an extraordinary combination of attractions. We hope a large audience will welcome them to India on their first appearance to-night.

"TANT PIS POUR LES FAITS."

(*Bombay Guardian*)

THE *Indian Economist* notices some remarks that we made about the house-tax, and is astonished that our contemporaries should have extracted such "stuff," and tells us that we are "about as well-informed on this subject as on some of the theological questions which we treat with so much narrow bitterness." The analogy set up by us "with so much sarcastic self-complacency" is a "false" one. The *Economist* considers it "very unpardonable in us to talk so confidently about studies to which we have plainly paid no attention." We are thankful to have been let off so easily. We expected to be called "liar" and several other shocking words which our friend is known to carry in his quiver. For the information of our readers we should mention that the reason why the analogy between houses and piece-goods is a false one, is that the latter are destructible, the former indestructible, and the latter are not let out by the year but sold. Well, for piece-goods substitute iron-ware; horses, carriages and ships are let out as well as houses; and the *facts* are against the *Economist*, who will say perhaps *tant pis pour les faits*. A friend of ours who has this payment of over a hundred men (residents of Bombay) monthly, told us that at the time when the house assessment was levied they as with one voice testified that their rents had been enhanced, on the plea of this tax. Our contemporary mistakes in supposing that the discussion of this matter belongs exclusively to political economists or philosophers like himself. Second-rate people, who can put two and two together, are entitled to have an opinion on the subject. The principle involved is simply this,—that anything which enhances the cost of a commodity to sellers will enhance it to purchasers. In letting a house a landlord sells the use of it for a time.

A FEMALE, who, as nearly as we can at this moment recollect, is named Laura D. Fair Gordon, is running for the Legislature somewhere in the San Joaquin country, and a contemporary shallowly remarks that we shall soon have a woman seeking election to the Presidency. Victoria C. Woodhull already strives for that distinction, but as the Constitution expressly stipulates that the President shall be thirty-five years of age, it is extremely improbable that any lady in whom the womanly instinct is strong will ever confess to being qualified.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT is stated that the article on the Muhamadans in the last *Cornhill*, which has attracted so much attention in England, is from the pen of Sir Henry Sumner Maine.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired yesterday morning, from the saluting battery, to announce the return to Madras of Sir Frederick P. Haines.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 9.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM AT WALTAIR.—The Government have approved of the appointment of a Warrant Medical Officer and a Hospital Assistant to the Lunatic Asylum at Waltair. The question of officers serving in Asylums receiving an additional staff allowance is hereafter to be considered.—*Id.*

MASONIC.—OUR Masonic readers will be glad to hear that a new Royal Arch Chapter has been opened in connection with Lodge "Star of Orissa," and Excellent Commanders Locke, Makintosh, and Murray, have spent their Durga-puja holidays in going to open it.

THE "KNIGHT SIDE OF NATURE."—A more excellent title still has been suggested for the new Western oracle. That of *Gazette of Asia* suggests a heavy style of literature adapted to the Deputy Controller order of intellect; a more taking title might be the "*Knight side of Nature.*"—*Indian Public Opinion.*

MUTILATED BY AN ALLIGATOR AT MUGGER PEER.—A Pathan, named Jan Mahomed, was severely mauled by an alligator at Mugger Peer on the 31st ultimo. The man was warned not to enter the pond in which the alligators are enclosed, but not heeding this he jumped into it, when one of them seized his right arm, and mutilated it fearfully. Assistance was immediately rendered, and the man was rescued. He was then brought in the same day, and conveyed to the Civil Hospital for treatment.—*Sindian*, Nov. 8.

A NEW ROAD TO PARISHNATH.—We hear that the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, General Branch, has issued orders for the survey and construction of a road from the Giridhi station on the Chord Line, East Indian Railway, to the Parishnath Hills, and it is said that Mr. T. F. Parkinson, C.E., assistant to the Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D., General Branch, will be specially deputed as Executive Engineer for this very urgent job. This new road is to be finished as soon as possible, and on the completion Mr. Parkinson will return to his substantive appointment in the P. W. Secretariat. Parishnath Hill was once the sanitarium of Bengal for the sick and invalid troops. Is the Government going to make the hills again a place of *sanitation* for the civilians, or what?—*Englishman.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Dacca Prakash* says—"It is probably well known that five men in each village have been appointed to collect the chowkeedaree tax. The Government thought, and it was the general opinion that such men, knowing well the circumstances of those in their respective villages, would impose the tax equitably. But, instead of that, a result very different from what was expected has followed. In a village on the right bank of the Booree Gunga these men have taken advantage of their authority to avenge themselves on those with whom they were not on friendly terms. Some are taxed at too high a rate; their own friends and tenants have to pay but little. A reason assigned by them for this inequitable measure is that they are not paid for what they do, and they must secure some remuneration for their labour. The writer threatens to publish their names if they do not mind; and at the same time solicits the attention of Government to this matter."

FISH LIVER OIL.—The Inspector-General Indian Medical Department has informed the Madras Government that they are manufacturing at a loss at Calicut fish liver oil as a substitute for cod liver oil required for medical purposes. He suggests that the manufacturing expenses should be reduced, or the manufacture wholly discontinued, fish liver oil being obtained in the open market by contract, or cod liver oil being substituted for fish liver oil. From the information afforded by him, the Government entertain no doubt that their manufacture of the fish liver oil is unnecessary, and they resolve that it be discontinued, the persons employed in the manufacture being discharged and the buildings being disposed of to the best advantage. Should there be any doubt about the facility of obtaining fish liver oil of sufficient purity in this country by inviting tenders, the Inspector-General will take the necessary steps for obtaining cod liver oil from Europe. The quantity required is not large, and (the additional cost involved is not of material consequence.—*Madras Times.*

THE *Englishman* relates an absurd incidence which occurred in the Opera house, Calcutta. While *Il Trovatore* was being performed, the rendering of the song "*Ah che la Morte*" was so loudly applauded that the prima donna released the captive hero from his prison in order that he might bow to the house. The bow over he was sent back to prison.

BURMESE TOBACCO.—We are glad to see that the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burmah have determined to induce native cultivators to pay more attention to the curing of their tobacco. Indeed, this is all that is required to make Burmah tobacco really first-rate. The leaf itself is all that an American planter would ask for, and by proper curing he would soon furnish commerce with a superb tobacco.—*Pioneer.*

CARBOLIC ACID AS A FEBRIFUGE.—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that "a French physician, M. Treulich, asserts that obstinate cases of intermittent fever, which cannot be got rid of by quinine, can be rapidly and permanently cured by carbolic acid. This doctor records some eight cases of obstinate fever and spleen which were speedily cured by this acid. The average dose is four grains given in an infusion of gentian."

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—It is said that a proposition has lately been made to construct a new building for the Presidency College on the same plot of land on which the new University and the Hare School buildings are now being erected, at an estimated cost of about three lacs of rupees. The object is to obtain sufficient room for the different classes of the institution, an object which the building now occupied by the college, and which belongs to a private individual, does not satisfy.—*Daily Examiner.*

DEATH FROM FALLING OFF A TRAIN.—An engine-driver named Henry Adamson, was started with the express train from Howrah last Tuesday night, came by his death last Wednesday morning, by accidentally falling off his train between Nymcha and Searsole stations (E. I. railway line). The train had left Raneegunge for Assensole, but before it could arrive at the latter destination, the accident had taken place unknown even to the fireman. On arrival at Searsole, the engine-driver was enquired for, but he was nowhere to be found; the fireman who was questioned said he missed him suddenly on nearing the station, although the engine had driven a distance of about nine miles without any one to guide it. He had of his own accord turned off steam and stopped the engine. The corpse of the driver was found the following morning nine miles from Searsole much mutilated, evidently by the force of the fall. The medical testimony is that the skull was fractured. The deceased was for nearly fifteen years in the employ of the company, was much liked and respected, and intended, on the morning of his death, to have applied for a month's leave.—*Ibid.*

WE are informed that the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke, M.P., the Viceroy's brother, intends visiting Jeypore after he has made his tour to Cashmere.—*Indian Mirror.*

MR. STIRLING, one of the European gardeners on the Darjeeling cinchona plantations, has been attached to the Looshai expeditionary force, in the capacity of a botanical explorer, and has left his station for the scene of operations.—*Ibid.*

CURIOUS.—With reference to the gathering of troops now taking place at Delhi, and the preparations for the camp of exercise, the natives of that city have got a curious idea into their head. They have it, says a correspondent, that Queen Victoria's son is expected to be made King of Delhi, and that for fear of the Russians, who are close by, claiming the throne, this vast army has been gathered together!—*Ibid.*

OUR French friends down south say that the reason why Lord Napier will not remain beyond March next is owing to the cost, of what the *Moniteur Officiel* calls, "*le faste empire de Madras*," is that he is to be appointed "*Ambassadeur de Londres a Paris, a sa rentree en Europe.*" Some far-seeing wiseacre has already mooted this in the *Moniteur Officiel* of Pondicherry; and when that solemn print takes up such a subject, depend upon it, says a correspondent, "there is something in it."—*Madras Times.*

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. NORTON.—The farewell dinner given to the Hon'ble J. B. Norton at the Madras Club, on Wednesday evening, by about seventy of his friends, was a great success. It is not customary to report the proceedings at dinners given in the Club, else a record of this entertainment would have been a most gratifying memento for Mr. Norton to take home. Capital speeches were made by representatives of the Bench, the Bar, the Civil Service, and Commerce, and hearty goodwill and affection towards the guest of the evening pervaded all the proceedings.—*Ibid.*

NOBLE CONDUCT OF A MEMBER OF THE MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—On Sunday evening, October 8, a workman, by name Louis Coquelin, was rolling about the pier at Havre in a state of drunkenness. Suddenly an idea seemed to strike him that it was a very good thing to take a sea-bath. No sooner thought of than done. He quickly undressed, and threw himself into the sea. It was evident, however, that he was too drunk to be able to swim, and was rapidly drowning. As he was disappearing, Captain Whitlock, of the Madras Staff Corps, jumped in dressed as he was, and on coming to the surface, it was seen that he held Coquelin by the hair. At this moment, a sailor (Felix Delahaye) followed Captain Whitlock's example, and taking Coquelin by one arm whilst Captain Whitlock supported him by the other, was very much troubled to land the drunkard on shore, then more dead than alive. At this point, however, matters changed. Coquelin was rapidly brought to his senses, about twenty five minutes after the occurrence; but Captain Whitlock, after making a few steps on the beach, fell on his face, and the usual symptoms of death by drowning set in. Happily, however, by the care and attention he received from a medical man present, Dr. Falize, as also from the unremitting exertions of the chief of the Humane Society, who possess a building on the pier, and his wife (M. and Madame Duseu), Captain Whitlock was sufficiently restored some two or three hours later to be taken to his home. It is satisfactory to add that he has completely recovered.—*Overland Mail.*

AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM.—The *Louisville Courier Journal* says—'The report that a Georgian is suspected of cannibalism springs from the fact, we presume, that Mr. Stephens has been trying to chaw us up.' Whereupon the *Chicago Post* retorts with the following:—'We submit that this effort does not prove that Stephens is a cannibal. It only proves that he is not a cow.'

SCARCITY OF FOOD AND WATER IN BERAR.

(*From Native Opinion's Correspondent.*)

BERAR, 9th November 1871.

I HAVE not much encouraging news to give this time. The scarcity of water and food is the all-absorbing subject being discussed in this province. The southern portion of the province of Berar, which is mostly hilly and separated by the Balaghat hills from the Berar valley, has scarcely had during the last monsoon one-fourth of the average quantity of rain necessary for the *khuriph* and the *rabbi* crops. Some parts have had scarcely any monsoon at all. The consequence has been that both the crops have been almost lost above the ghat and along the southern frontier. I have been an eye-witness to the most melancholy scene of the only article of food to the poor people—*juvari* burning up from drought. The cotton plants did not grow at all. One could see however here and there some small patches of ground yellow with the *sesamum* plants—the common oil seed—in flower. At long intervals you come upon some field of javari in pretty good condition, but it is an exception rather than the rule. I am afraid that the outturn of the *khuriph* crops and the most important articles of trade here—cotton, linseed, &c.—could not reach one-eighth of the usual quantities. Of wheat, gram, *kardi* and the variety of beans usually cultivated in this part of the country, there is hardly any hope left to the poor cultivators except in exceptional cases. Having lost both the crops, besides all the labour and the seed wasted in the bargain, and there being no immediate prospects of relief, the condition of the poorer classes of people could be better imagined than described. There was in that part throughout the season hardly one shower of rain sufficient to thoroughly saturate the soil. Floods were not witnessed. Many of the rivulets, rivers and lakes which should be full by this time, are and have been perfectly dry, and the cattle have been long since depending on the well water, which it is to be regretted would not last very long. Some villages have been compelled for want of food and water sufficient for them and beast. Numbers of itinerant goulis are busy with transferring their flocks of buffaloes to more favourable localities. Cows, buffaloes, and bullocks are offered for sale in certain places for almost nominal prices. Some persons possessing a large stock of cattle are willing to part with portions of them for the asking, provided the owner sees that there is some chance of the cattle being fed better. Thefts of food with or without violence have commenced.

The Berar valley, particularly along the Vindhya Mountain, has been more fortunate in getting nearly the average rain-fall, and the crops are in consequence comparatively better. Beyond the southern frontier things are said to have been worse and are beginning to assume a more serious aspect. At Jaulna and in the surrounding country, *juvari* is being sold, it is rumoured, at 7 seers the rupee, which rate, I have reason to believe, is only nominal, the desirable quantity not being procurable for any price. Some who could afford to buy at any rate cannot get sufficient corn, and a large portion of the poorer people have no means of buying. Things as they now stand do not promise a bright future for this province, unless some effective measures are devised in time. Here is a fine opportunity for supplying the greatest of all the needs of Berar—a regular network of roads, which the enormous increase of the revenues should have long ago supplied. If I am not quite misinformed, there is plenty of grain buried in pits in many of the forts in the Berar valley. Reducing the exaggerated accounts to sober calculations, none feels much doubt that there are large quantities of grain buried in pits, which if judiciously used would greatly avert the danger of utter starvation. The owners of such grain are, as a rule, unsatiable misers, and I am afraid they will not be satisfied with anything like fair dealing. I think the time has arrived when the Government should seriously think of the matter and mature some plan of relief to put in execution at once if need be. The Government should remember that life is worth much, and more valuable than the highest principles of political economy, and it is earnestly hoped that they will effectually avert the second edition of the Orissa famine being enacted in any part of our country now threatened.

Akola, virtually the capital of Berar, sends very bad accounts. The water about the place is nearly exhausted. As regards grain it could not be quite so bad, as the out-of-the-way places being well fed by means of railway.

Perhaps it is generally known now that the celebrated fair of Deulgam Raja, held between Dasara and Divali, was prohibited this year. It was owing to the scarcity of water at, and the prevalence of cholera about, the said locality. No doubt the notification of prohibition coming very late, all the parties connected must have been disappointed. The *Devasthana* and the merchants must suffer loss, I apprehend, to a great extent by this circumstance. The former is likely to lose the presents made to Balajee, which sometimes amount to a lac of rupees. But it was inevitable. It would not have made much difference to the Sansthana if the notification was in time. It is fair to conclude that the authorities refrained from taking any active prohibitive measures until it became absolutely necessary to do so; and the step having been deferred up to the very eleventh hour is in itself a good evidence of caution. According to my understanding the step was very wise. I do not know what would be the state of thousands of people (often coming close upon a lac) gathering at a place where there would be no possibility of getting sufficient food or water, but where there was a positive dread of cholera and a general fear around.

The culprit who attempted some time ago the lives of the several officials at Bassin is to be tried shortly by the Court of Sessions. The wounded parties are fast recovering. From what has transpired, it is evident that the culprit had intended to commit a series of murders if he could. It was his intention, as he is said to have confessed, to leave behind no living soul out of the kutchery of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, including the vakils.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

CHUTTUCK, Oct. 30.

THE preparations for the expedition are being rapidly pushed on. Major Moore, with over seven hundred coolies, has gone up to Sylhet, and large quantities of stores have accompanied his party. They should reach that station to-day, when the coolies will be landed, and probably will continue their journey to Cachar on foot. Sheds are being erected for their accommodation along the road, and they will probably be more healthy when marching, than when cramped up in boats. Some anxiety has been felt on the subject of carriage, and for a short time there appeared every probability of a dead-lock at Chuttuck. Fifty-six of the Sylhet boats are retained in Cachar, and the contingent of boats from Dacca have not come in as quickly as was hoped. The result has been that the carriage required for the 44th Regiment was not forthcoming. Timely, however, to the energetic steps taken by the Collector of Sylhet, and by Mr. Prosford at Chuttuck, a sufficient quantity has been procured to justify the regiment setting out from Shillong. They are to-night at Cherrapoonjee, and by early to-morrow morning the boat-carriage for the regiment will be in waiting at Companygunge, a small village on the Piassein; they will embark here and go down to Chuttuck. The Success has discharged her cargo and gone down the river, and another steamer is expected in a few days with more coolies and stores. At present the godowns at Chuttuck are full, and perfect mountains of bags of rice and atta are piled on the shore. Large sandmaunds more come by the next steamer, so that, even independent of the troops, a very large number of boats will be required. Colonel Davidson has gone up to Sylhet, and it is not improbable that some of the boats that went up with Major Moore will be sent back at once to assist in removing the stores from this place. The D. P. W. have succeeded in throwing open a practicable road from Sylhet to within a mile of Chuttuck, so possibly the 44th Regiment may march up from this place to Sylhet. This would set free a number of boats at once, and be a great assistance to the Commissariat. Elephants are coming in every day to Sylhet, though it does not appear probable that as many will be forthcoming as was at first hoped. The necessity of telegraphic communication between Chuttuck, Sylhet, and Shillong, has been recognised, and an officer of the Telegraph Department has been sent here to make the necessary arrangements. The new line will be laid from Chuttuck to Companygunge, where it will join the existing line between Sylhet and Shillong, a total distance is trifling. This will be a most difficult task, the whole country being flooded and densely covered with jungle; in many places the water is twenty feet deep, and numbers of deep and wide nullahs will have to be crossed. The District Superintendent of Police is on his way to Sylhet, and will to-morrow take over charge from Mr. Burne, who will at once proceed to Cachar, and relieve Mr. Daly of his civil duties. Mr. Daly has been busy preparing godowns and a camping-ground at Mynadhur, the nearest outpost on the Barak to Tepai Mukh. Already a considerable quantity of stores have been sent on to Mynadhur, and on their arrival at Cachar there will be nothing to prevent the 44th going on up the Barak at once. The coolies that have come up under Major Moore are chiefly Punjabees, and, though a few cases of cholera have occurred on their way here, are, on the whole, very healthy. It now remains to be seen whether these men will be fit for jungle work, and will stand the cold in the Looshai hills. Very great difficulty has been experienced in collecting boat-carriage. The natives have been very backward in coming forward, and in many cases have sunk their boats and concealed the covers in their houses. In addition to this, they are unwilling to be much worked during the poojahs. So far, everything has gone on smoothly, and there is every reason to hope that the necessary quantity of carriage will be forthcoming. Captain Cookesley, of the Artillery, has been attached to the half battery going in from the Cachar side, and has permission to take his photographic apparatus with him, so we are likely to have a most interesting collection of views, of scenery, and of any object of interest that may occur. The rains are at last over, and we are having cold nights and bright sunny days. The river has, however, to every one's astonishment, ris

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*House News*, Oct. 20.)

ACCORDING to the terms of the convention between Germany and France, which was signed on Oct. 13, the six departments which have to be evacuated within fifteen days are declared neutral territory, so that after being once evacuated they cannot be occupied by French troops before full payment of the fourth half-milliard. The German Government reserves to itself the right of reoccupying the six departments in the event of the French Government being unable to fulfil the engagements accepted by M. Pouyer-Quertier. The convention is to be ratified before the end of October. The Emperor William has declared himself well pleased with all the arrangements.

It has been ascertained from a positive source that the French Government intends to abandon the idea of a duty of 20 per cent. upon raw materials. This resolution will naturally involve the abandonment of a compensatory duty upon raw materials imported from abroad.

The German Parliament was opened by the Emperor in person on Oct. 16. The speech gave great satisfaction in Austria, where the Ministerial crisis which has occurred is expected to be arranged without any change in the Cabinet.

The through traffic between Turin and Modane, *viâ* the Mont Cenis Tunnel, was commenced on Oct. 16.

It is estimated that 70,000 persons will have to be maintained at Chicago throughout the winter by voluntary contributions. The appeal made in London and generally in England is being liberally responded to, and much gratification has been expressed by America at the promptness which has been displayed.

Extensive forest fires are reported from America. Two towns and several villages have been utterly consumed in Wisconsin and Ohio, and 2,000 persons have lost their lives.

The Fenians captured at Pembina have been released on the ground that the offence was committed on British territory.

The International Yacht Race was won by the Columbia, but the next day's race fell to the Lyonis, which had been beaten on two previous occasions by the former vessel.

The legal proceedings against the Mormons at Salt Lake for bigamy are being steadily prosecuted.

The American schooner Horton, which had been seized by the Canadians for violation of the fishery laws, has been cut out by a party of American fishermen. A British frigate awaits its arrival at Gloucester, while an American frigate has been despatched to the same place in response to an appeal from the local authorities.

Her Majesty's health is still precarious. She has been able to take occasional drives in the vicinity of Balmoral, but the rheumatic pains occasion some anxiety, and she has not joined the family circle at meals. The court is not likely to return to Windsor before the middle of November.

The funeral of Sir J. F. Burgoyne took place on Oct. 17 in the Tower of London with all the pomp befitting his rank.

The Prefect of the Seine has been visiting the Lord Mayor of London, and has been entertained at a grand civic banquet. He was the bearer of a model of the Hotel de Ville and two medals commemorating the gratitude of Paris for the relief afforded by the City of London during the famine.

Mr. John Bennett is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of London, vacated by the death of Mr. Young, who was only elected on Oct. 13.

A meeting of the policyholders in the European Assurance Office is to be held on Oct. 24 to consider the position of that society, and the desirability of transferring its business to the New York Life Office. A similar meeting in Dublin was adjourned until the result of the London meeting is known.

Most of the peers whose names are attached to the programme of a new social movement for the social and political elevation of the working classes, have denied that they are parties thereto.

A correspondence is pending between the English and French Governments regarding the carriage of the Indian mails through the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Sir Roderick Murchison has had a serious relapse and is dangerously ill.

The Oriental Bank Corporation have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last.

The Rev. Mr. Watson has been committed for trial by the coroner for the Stockwell murder.

Some surprise has been expressed that the directors of the Bank of England at their last meeting did not lower the rate of discount. The Bank return published last evening showed that the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was last week under 30 per cent., has risen to the full average amount of nearly 40 per cent., while the stock of gold is again considerably above the total held at this date two years ago, when the rate of discount was 2½ per cent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—J. Fawcus, Ben. Med. Staff; Com. W. F. B. Edwardes, P. and O. Co.; Lady Whitmore; Maj. Bassett, late 99th Reg.; Maj.-Gen. J. T. Hughes, Mad. Est.; Brig.-Gen. P. W. Macmahon, C.B.; Sir F. G. Moon, Bart.; Sir W. Scott, Bart.; Lady Windham; R. Young, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex; Lieut.-Col. T. Ffrench, late 53rd Reg.; T. Probyn, late Bom. Army; Sir Hugh Hill, formerly Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

FRANCE.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Oct. 20.)

M. POUYER-QUERTIER arrived at Versailles on Monday, the convention which he went to Berlin to negotiate having been signed on Friday, the 13th inst. Three conventions were signed—a territorial convention, relating to certain rectifications of frontier; a financial convention, involving the evacuation of six departments in the east; and a customs convention, bearing upon the temporary customs system in Alsace and Lorraine. The territorial convention will have to be ratified by the German Parliament and the French National Assembly, but the financial convention only required to be signed by the President of the French Republic. The most important modification of the stipulations originally made is the absence of all participation by bankers in the affair. Seeing (the *Times* correspondent says) "that the interests of the great financiers tended to impede the agreement desired by France, Prince Bismarck determined, with the promptitude which is peculiar to him, to give to France and its present Government a striking proof of confidence by abandoning at once all demands for bankers' guarantees. France undertakes to pay 500,000,000 francs every fortnight until the complete liquidation of the 650 millions, and Germany evacuates the departments, relying upon the exact fulfilment of the engagement." The six eastern departments are, it is stated, to be evacuated within fifteen days and are to remain neutral territory until the payment of the fourth half-milliard is completed, so that they cannot in the meantime be occupied by French troops. Germany further reserves the right of reoccupation, in the event of the French Government being unable to fulfil the engagements entered into by M. Pouyer-Quertier. It is calculated that the abandonment of the claim by Germany for bankers' guarantees represents a pecuniary saving to France of eleven millions of francs. The French Plenipotentiary during the whole of his stay in Berlin was, it is said, treated by the Emperor in the most friendly manner. "In one of his last conversations he expressed a desire to facilitate the task of the French Government, whose loyalty and efforts he fully appreciated. The French Plenipotentiary has ascertained that the German Government would be willing to modify the occupation of the last six departments. It is certain that the Emperor allowed it to be understood that his Government, seeing the good intentions of the French Government, would not regard as definitive the original period prescribed for the occupation of those departments."

The results of the supplementary elections for the Councils-General have but slightly modified the character of the previous returns. A general tabular statement of the elections, with the exception of eight departments, gives 225 Legitimists, 119 Bonapartists, 1,200 Liberal Conservatives, 753 Republicans, and 222 Radicals. There have been reports of disturbances in Corsica arising out of the elections, and there was some talk of the Government refusing to allow Prince Napoleon to go to the island. It has, however, been officially announced at Paris that the Government has given the Prince the necessary authorization to pass through France on his way to Corsica, but that measures have been taken in order to repress any disturbances which may be caused by his presence in his island. M. Ferry, Prefect of the Saône and Loire, has been sent there with full powers as an extraordinary commissioner; and a battalion of soldiers and sailors has been landed by the French squadron. It is asserted, however, that these are merely precautionary measures, and that the reports of disturbances in Corsica were greatly exaggerated. Some manifestations in favour of the Emperor Napoleon occurred, it is admitted, but only in two communes.

Other items of French news are given as follows:—Prince Napoleon has sued M. Gueroult, of the *Opinion Nationale*, for 50,000 francs, lent four years ago on condition that that journal should support the Empire. M. Gueroult replied that the loan was personal, and had nothing to do with the paper, which was, and is, independent and Republican. General Trochu has written a letter to the Minister of War, in which he says that he accepts the responsibility of the capitulation of Paris. General Faidherbe is shortly going to Egypt on account of his health, and without any mission from the Government. It is believed that General de Nansouty will be tried by court-martial for his letter published in the journals in reply to the notification from the commission on the revision of military rank. The Correctional Tribunal of the Seine has delivered a verdict of acquittal in the case of M. Place, the French Ex-Consul General at New York. The *Journal Officiel* says that from 11th to the 15th inst. the military tribunals have set at liberty 740 prisoners and delivered sentence in ninety-one cases. The total number of persons released up to the 16th inst. amounts to 8,910. The Commission of Pardons has rejected the appeal of Estrangin, a soldier who is sentenced to be shot. A commutation of their sentences will be granted to two other soldiers who were condemned to death. The Federal officers Gerard and Robert have been acquitted by the court-martial at Versailles on two heads of the indictment, but were condemned to simple transportation for inciting to civil war. Cluseret, likewise a Federal officer, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Julia Euvrée has been condemned to detention for life within a fortified place by sentence of court-martial for having instigated and assisted at civil war.

The *Times'* correspondent, telegraphing at 11-20 P.M. on the 19th Oct. says—"Prince Napoleon has altered his route, and instead of passing through France on his way to Corsica, he has determined to come directly to Paris, where he will remain for some time."

A GUILD OF LADIES is proposed to be formed to promote modesty of dress, to do away with extravagance, and substitute the neat and tasteful, suitable to Christian women. Miss Harrison, of Swanage, Dorset, is acting as organizer of the guild.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicly for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THE "SPECTATOR" ON THE RELIGIOUS FUTURE OF INDIA.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

IF we go to the *Spectator* (not Addison's) to learn what the public of our day require in a newspaper, we conclude that strength of expression is the great thing demanded, and that this may cover any multitude of sins. In a recent article on the "Religious Future of India," the *Spectator* not only accused the Rev. Behari Lal Dey of having said a thing that the latter denies ever having said, but says a great many other strange things in a slashing way, and all for the purpose of showing that the present movement of India is rather towards Mahomedanism than towards Christianity. The most important facts are left in the background, especially the fact that the great success in proselytism enjoyed by Mahomedanism in India, has been confined to periods in which the Mahomedan power was in the ascendant, and when the Koran was accompanied by the sword. We very much doubt whether any large accessions to this religion have taken place during the last 30 or 40 years. This is the style in which the *Spectator* indulges:

"If he (the Hindu) becomes a Christian, his wife will scorn him; but she has heard through life of Mahomedanism as a great and lofty creed. As a Christian his wife must unveil her face to strangers, or, as we should say, must go naked; his son must be allowed to drink, to the endangering alike of body and soul—the Hindu abhorring liquor as bitterly as the Mahomedan,—and his daughter must remain unmarried till sixteen, that is, in his judgment, must run imminent risk of being debauched C.urtship' among a people so near the tropics, wearing no clothes, and shielded by no ignorances, not being precisely the improvement desired by men who, lax as they may be, will differ what they think honour."

Now there is scarcely a statement here that does not need to be qualified, if truth is of more importance than force of expression. The veil-necessity is limited to Upper India and to the higher castes among the Hindus; in Western India it is almost unknown. The great thing dreaded is loss of caste, and it makes but little difference whether the caste-breaker has gone over to the Mussulmans or Christians. The temptation to drink is not greater among Native Christians than among other natives; it is not so great; and there are many bodies of Native Christians among whom it is almost unknown. And the frightful evils connected with unmarried girlhood do *not* present themselves in Native Christian communities, so far as our observation goes. We have heard of such things, just as we have heard of them, alas! in institutions for European and Eurasian children; but they are certainly exceptional. And against this sensational writing, we have the fact that the Mahomedans of India, as a community, have more than any other neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of English education, and are consequently losing ground relatively every day.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 20.)

WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, 20th October, 1871.

Staff Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. James Wells Armstrong, C.B., half-pay, Depôt Baty, from Depy. Adjt-Gen. in Ireland, to be Depy. Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces, vice Maj.-Gen. C. R. Egerton, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, dated 1st Nov 1871.

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. James M. Primrose, C.S.I., half-pay, late 43rd Foot, from Depy Qrmr-Gen. in Egypt, to be Depy. Adjt Gen. in Ireland, vice Bt. Col J. W. Armstrong, C.B., dated 1st Nov. 1871.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 20.)

ADMIRALTY, 18th October, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870—Capt. John James Kennedy, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 14th instant.

ADMIRALTY, 20th October, 1871.

Naval Instructor Thomas Crockford has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date, under the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 30th April, 1861, and 17th May, 1867.

ANOTHER WORKING CLASS AGITATION.

ANOTHER working-class agitation is announced. A committee, calling themselves the "Working Men's Committee for promoting the Separation of Church and State," have issued an address to their "fellow workmen," urging them to accept the challenge given by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Miall, that he must first convince a majority of the people of the wisdom and justice of discestablishment before expecting Parliament to agree to it. The address contends that the Church of England has utterly failed to accomplish the task for which it was established; that its existence is a fatal hindrance to the attainment of those objects which churches of any kind profess to keep in view; and that the only difference between the cases of the Church of England and the late establishment in Ireland is that while the bulk of the Irish people are Roman Catholics, the great majority of the British people are either members of the different Protestant Nonconformist churches or of the Church of Rome or are willing to remain of no church rather than attach themselves to the Establishment. The address then goes on to say that enormous revenues, the common property of the whole nation, are distributed among the religious teachers of half or less than half of the people, and that those revenues are disproportionately distributed; that the Establishment is not responsible to the people, and the vested interests of the clergy and bishops always cause them to be, in political and social agitations, opposed to the people; and that the Establishment is a source of national weakness, because it divides the nation into two hostile parties, prevents good men from uniting, as they otherwise might unite, in works of philanthropy and in movements for social reform, and thus carries a mischievous sectarianism into almost all the affairs of life. The address is signed by George Howell, chairman; Daniel Guile, treasurer; and George Potter, secretary. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a similar organization at Birmingham.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE GREAT FIRE AT CHICAGO.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Oct. 20.)

THERE is but little additional news of the Chicago calamity. It is estimated there that 70,000 destitute people will have to be supported all the winter. "England's prompt generosity," it is said, "receives the warmest praise throughout America." The subscriptions in America for the relief of the sufferers amounted on the 13th instant to £600,000. The Americans in Paris, at a meeting held on Saturday, subscribed nearly 200,000f., and we learn from Berlin that the Empress Augusta has informed the Relief Committee there that, in grateful recollection of the sympathy shown by America during the late war, 1,000 dols. has been placed to their account for the sufferers by the fire. The Crown Prince and Princess have also contributed 500 thalers. The prairie fires in the North-western States appear to have been even more destructive than the fire at Chicago. According to the American correspondent of the *Times* more than 2,000 persons were burned to death in the fires, and another report estimates the loss of property at 100,000,000 dollars. The fires are attributed to the unparalleled drought which has prevailed for several weeks.

The fund now being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Chicago now amounts to upwards of £28,000. At Liverpool £12,000 has been subscribed, and in other large towns meetings have been held, and considerable sums of money subscribed. After the meeting of the City of London Corporation on the 13th instant, and the vote of £1,000 for the sufferers at Chicago, authority was telegraphed that the amount might be immediately drawn, as well as a further sum of £10,000 on account of other subscriptions. The Mayor of Chicago telegraphed his thanks, and added—"We are sorely afflicted, but our spirit is not broken." After the meeting of Americans at Paris on Saturday Mr. Washburne telegraphed the result to Secretary Fish. Mr. Washburne has received a despatch from Mr. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, expressing the profound thanks of the Mayor of Chicago for the generosity of his countrymen. The intimation made by the North British Insurance Company to their agents at Chicago to settle promptly all claims, although these are expected to amount to £400,000, has, it is stated, produced an excellent effect. A telegram from America expresses thanks to the company for "their noble telegram." The value of the property destroyed by the fire is now estimated at 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 dols. Large numbers of Americans are said to be leaving Liverpool since the news of the fire arrived.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

THE German Reichstag was opened by the Emperor in person on the 10th ult.

His Imperial Majesty spoke as follows:—

"Honoured Gentlemen,—When I greeted you in March of the present year for the first time, the preparatory labours for the regular legislation had suffered delays and interruptions in consequence of the war. Your active co-operation was especially claimed for those questions which were directly evoked by the new organization in Germany. At the present time the regulation of the Imperial Budget will be your principal task. The question is, therefore, to relieve the separate Federal States from the pecuniary advances which they have hitherto had to bear for Imperial objects by the employment of a portion of those means for which we are indebted to our success in the war, and thus to establish normal relations between the Budget of the Empire and that of its members. Our object is to introduce into the Budget of the Empire the financial estimates of the various territories acquired by Germany, without destroying that portion of their system which they previously possessed in common with the Empire, or which has already been accorded to them by the Empire. Our object is to provide that the social position of the officials of the Empire corresponds with the requirements necessarily demanded by the interest of the State. I had hoped that we should have been able to lay before you a Budget for the administration of the German Army such as would suffice for its lasting wants; but the extent to which the labours caused by the war have engaged all the resources of the Administration, even beyond the duration of the war, together with the re-organization now in course of execution of a portion of the Army, has unfortunately prevented the timely preparation of this Budget. I am, therefore, compelled to claim your consent that the period of transition for the Military Budget, which according to the Constitution expires at the end of this year, shall be extended to the forthcoming year. The Budget to be submitted to you requires no higher contributions for Imperial objects from the Federal States than those now demanded. The Budget for the year 1870 has, notwithstanding the effects of the war, left a surplus, for the employment of which a bill will be submitted to you. The organization of the coinage which the Constitution has assigned to the Empire for years engaged the attention of the Government and excited the interest of the people. I have considered the time to have arrived for laying the foundation of this organization, since it has become possible to effect a regulation of the coinage which shall comprise the whole of Germany, and the economical situation for effecting this has never presented a more favourable opportunity than the present. The Federal Council is engaged on the discussion of a bill the first object of which will be the creation of a gold coin fitted for general circulation, and which shall lay down the basis of a common German system of coinage. To secure a line of railway connexion between Germany and Italy through Switzerland, which was already last year voted by the North German Reichstag, will also form a subject for your discussion. The Governments and the popular representative Assemblies both of Italy and Switzerland have readily supported the execution of this great undertaking. I am certain that the economical and political interests therewith connected will not be less appreciated by the German Governments and the German Reichstag than by the two other countries. The grant of an equitable compensation for the restrictions to which the landed property required for the construction of new and extended fortifications must be submitted, has again been made a subject of discussion by the Federal Governments. The result of this, in the shape of a bill, will be submitted to you I hope, also, that we shall be able to submit to you a bill concerning the Imperial officials. The war indemnity up to the present paid by France, and that which is to be paid in the first month of the coming year, will be employed to a great extent for the redemption of the loans contracted by the North German Confederation to carry on the war. A portion of these loans has already been redeemed, or notice has been given that it will be redeemed. One portion requires your sanction, and a bill will be brought in to that effect. Relying upon a steady, continuous development of the internal condition of France, as regards its pacification and consolidation, I have considered it practicable to permit the immediate evacuation of the Departments, the occupation of which according to the terms of peace was to have lasted until next May. The securities to be held in lieu of the relinquished guarantees you will learn from the agreement concluded on that subject on the 12th of this month, together with which a convention in reference to the concessions which will be made by Germany for the alienation to be secured to the industry of Alsace and Lorraine will be submitted to you for examination and Constitutional sanction. As regards foreign politics, I have been able to devote my attention to the development and consolidation of the peace just concluded with France the more entirely, since the relations with all foreign Governments are peaceful and supported by mutual good will. My endeavours, therefore, aim at strengthening the well-grounded confidence that the new German Empire will be a reliable shield of peace. In this connexion it is a specially important, but to me also a specially welcome task to maintain with my immediately neighbouring States of Germany, and the Sovereigns of the powerful Empires which directly border on it from the Baltic to the Lake of Constance, friendly relations of such a kind that their reality shall be undoubted in the public opinion of every country. The thought that the meetings which I had this summer with the Monarchs of these neighbouring Empires, who are personally so closely connected with me, may, by strengthening public confidence in the peaceful future of Europe, further the realization of this prospect, is specially pleasing to my heart. The German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Imperial State are, by their geographical position and their historical development, so forcibly and in so manifold a manner called upon to entertain friendly and neighbourly relations with each other that the fact of these relations having ceased to be troubled by the reminiscence of conflicts which were the undesirable inheritance of the last thousand years will be received by the entire German nation with sincere satisfaction. The hearty reception which I, as representative of this Empire, received in every part of the great Fatherland, and which has filled me with joyful satisfaction, but, above all, with thanks to God for the blessings which will in future not fail to our constant and honest endeavours, is a pledge that such satisfaction will, in view of the complete development of the German Empire, be felt by the great majority of the nation."

The Emperor read the Speech from the Throne at a quarter-past 1 o'clock to-day. Both on entering and leaving the House His Majesty was enthusiastically cheered. At the reading of the passage which alludes to the friendly relations with Austria the Emperor was interrupted by applause. At the close of the Speech, the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck, declared the German Parliament opened.

In the course of the sitting Dr. Simson provisionally assumed the Presidency of the Parliament. Several bills were introduced by the Government. Among them is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the North German Confederation, together with a bill relating to the application of the surplus; a bill providing for the creation of a War Fund for the Empire; a bill authorizing the repayment of the loan issued by virtue of the law of the 21st of July, 1870; and new regulations for the control of the Budget of the Empire. Sufficient members have not arrived at present to form a quorum.

SHORT ROUTE TO AMERICA.

AN American paper says:—"The island of Newfoundland has caught the railroad fever, and has advanced an idea which, if carried out, will shorten still more the voyage between the continents. It is proposed to construct a line of railway from St. John across the island to St. George's Bay, a distance of 158 miles. Passengers from Europe, instead of landing at Halifax, would leave at St. John, cross the island by rail, and take a steam ferry for the western port of Shippegan harbour, Bay of Chaleur, where they would join the Intercolonial Railway, which, when completed, will connect with the great network of railroads throughout the United States and Dominion. This would constitute the shortest and safest route for passengers and mails between Europe and America. The dangers arising from fogs, currents, and reefs along the thousand miles of American coast, on which so many vessels meet their doom, would be avoided. After a run of four or five days passengers would land at St. John, step into a railway carriage, and enjoy the pleasure of being whisked across Newfoundland in eight hours; and, in 24 hours, would find themselves at Shippegan, on board a branch of the Intercolonial Railway would forward them to any part of the States of Canada in a few hours. The distinguished engineer, Mr. Sandford Fleming, has been the first to suggest this route and to stamp it with his high approval. He is of opinion that it would prove a remunerative undertaking, and would attract to it a large portion of the passenger traffic and mail matter now passing between the two continents. The near future, he considers, will see it carried out; and he believes that a daily line of steamers across the ocean would find ample employment. Mails and passengers from London would reach New York in seven days by this route, Chicago in eight days, and San Francisco (*via* Chicago) in 12 days. When the Canadian Pacific line is constructed, this link is its natural completion, and would make St. John, Newfoundland, its eastern terminus. A line of steamers from a port in British Columbia to China and Japan, and another line to Australia, would supply channels by which the commerce of Asia and Australasia would reach Europe across Newfoundland.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OCTOBER 21.

PROPOSED TEETOTAL CHARITY.

A national hospital for Delirium Tremens.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

Dissipated tradesman to the expostulations of the Minister. "Ye're aye crackin' at me about my drinkin', sir, but you don't consider my drooth!"

M. POUYER QUERTIER.

MRS. Malaprop thinks that the French Chancellor of the Exchequer has a most capital name for a tax-collector. The excellent old lady calls him Mounseer Pay Yer Quarter.

CONSCIENTIOUS DISCHARGE OF DUTY.

"By the bye, how is it the post was so late this morning, Mrs. Dimity?"

"Because there were such a many post cards, my lady?"

"Why, what has the number of post cards to do with it?"

"Well, I have to read 'em all myself; and precious hard work it is for the money, I can tell you."

STRIKES WITHOUT WORKMEN.

Now the Engineers' Strike at Newcastle has terminated, it may be hoped that the other strikes will be speedily brought to a close. All strikes are more or less objectionable, in particular the strikes of shipbuilders, of which the consequences have been especially ruinous; but perhaps even those strikes are not so bad as the strikes of men-of-war which, through their captains' want of seamanship, have struck on rocks.

RESIGNATION.

Passenger—"How does the asphalte do for the horses?"

Our Driver (one of those philosophers who will not look at the bright side of things)—"Do for 'em, Sir! I b'lieve yer. Them as aint clever at skatin', —the hice is in a perfect state of treachery Fish. Mr. Washburne has received a despatch from Mr. Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, expressing the profound thanks of the Mayor of Chicago for the generosity of his countrymen. The intimation made by the North British Insurance Company to their agents at Chicago to settle promptly all claims, although these are expected to amount to £400,000, has, it is stated, produced an excellent effect. A telegram from America expresses thanks to the company for "their noble telegram." The value of the property destroyed by the fire is now estimated at 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 dols. Large numbers of Americans are said to be leaving Liverpool since the news of the fire arrived.

PAYING THE BILL.

"In order to meet the expenses of the Commission which inquired into mal-practices at the Bridgwater election, the overseers of that borough are under the necessity of raising a rate of at least three shillings in the pound—a very considerable increase on the ordinary amount."

At this rate there will soon be an end of "mal-practices." The remedy for the disease seems to have been discovered at last. At future elections, other boroughs can hardly fail to keep in mind what indulgence in "mal-practices" cost repentant Bridgwater; and will be careful not to do anything of a questionable character, which may, after a few months' interval, bring down three Barristers from London, and establish them for several weeks in the Town Hall and the best hotel, at the sole expense of the ratepayers. At any rate, we hope so.

GREGARIOUS CHATTER.

Rooks, meeting forced truces with black.
Now, on autumnal evenings, caw
In concert mingled with the clack
Of many a glossy jackdaw.
Their Caucus shall we say they hold
Perch'd on the foliage sere and brown?
So chatter, silence not as gold
Esteeming, members out of town.

So social science gathering prate;
So doth the parson's congress, too,
In annual parley and debate
They join a-glean and jackdaws do.
An instinct common 'tis, to all
Which urges them to utter sounds,
Theirs, once a year, at Nature's call,
The flood of jaw o'erleaps all bounds.

In common noisiness unite
Sage and divine, and likewise bird.
Inspired with just the same delight
In hearing and in being heard.
Like noises issue from their throats,
For meaning: cries as good as words:
But stars acute to music's notes
Prefer the chorus of the birds.

DIGESTIBILITY AND ASSIMILATING PROPERTIES OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All medical experience proves that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil possesses peculiar assimilating properties, and that it may be continuously administered for a long period without irritating or disturbing the stomach. Hence is superior to every other kind in the treatment of those serious chronic maladies where steady perseverance in the use of the remedy is especially required. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Lethe by, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other. It may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Physician to the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which loathe the ordinary oils."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil" Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 13/16d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 11¾d. do.
" demand	demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Paris	demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.		1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

On London—6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ..... 1s. 10¾d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight ..... 243 France. "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. HONGKONG. | CALCUTTA. MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

RESIDENCES and OFFICES in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and several other places in the Fort.—For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

	Rent.
Bungalow No. 19, newly built	Rs. 75
" " 20, vacated by Messrs. Corbin & Co.	125
" " 56B, vacated by Mr. Dixon	150
The Bungalow formerly in the occupation of Mr. Marval	200
Bungalow No. 60C, now in the occupation of Mr. C Wood	175
" " 68, vacated by J. O'Leary, Esq.	400
" " 70, C. Fournal, Esq.	250
" " 72A, " H. Maxwell, Esq.	300
" " 105, " Messrs. Scott and others	150
" " 118, lately vacated by Mr. Glover	200
" " 128, now vacant	75
" " 143, vacated by C. Griffiths, Esq.	250
" " 161, " Captain Hoskins	300

Also six other Bungalows. Rents—Rs. 300, 300, 175, 100, 75, and 75.

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE spacious BUNGALOW, known as "THE PROSPECT LODGE." It has a most charming view of Bombay, and is open to the westerly pure sea-breeze. Rent—Rs. 300.

ALSO, another small BUNGALOW, for Rs. 60.

Also another BUNGALOW, from 1st January next—the upperstoried Commodious Bungalow "HERMITAGE," on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. E. HEBB, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THE spacious BUNGALOW, with a detached HOUSE, beautifully situated near the shore, now in the occupation of Messrs. FOX and MACPHERSON.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, next to the Byculla Station. Rent Rs. 125.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, "THE WOODLANDS," known as MR. LEATHES' BUNGALOW, kept in first-rate condition. It has three Bed-rooms, and the House is well-furnished. Rent only Rs. 300.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MATHERAN.—The BUNGALOW known as MR. BICKERSTETH'S BUNGALOW, with a detached House, open to the Sea view and westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 500 for the Season.

Also TERRACE COTTAGE, ROSE COTTAGE, GARBUT HALL, FOREST LODGE, MENDEZ HOUSE, UPNA COTTAGE, TUMARA COTTAGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, the spacious UPPER FLOOR of the Premises known as the Old Commissariat Office.

THREE GODOWNS on the premises TO LET, capable of holding 1,000 packages.

Also a ROOM facing the road, adapted for a Shop or a Broker's Office.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

FOUR BUNGALOWS in MAZAGON. Rents Rs. 125, 125, 140, and 75.—Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,
JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES.....Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS..... 8
WALNUT 10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA..... 1
Sole Agents—MESSRS. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—

Mango Chutney, in Bottles		Lime Pickle, in Bottles	
Mild	ditto ditto	Nepaul Chilly	ditto
Cashmere	ditto ditto	Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles	
Bengal	ditto ditto	Tapp Sauce, in pints	
Madras	ditto ditto	Mango Pickle, in jar	
Lucknow	ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	keg
Curry Powder	ditto	Mango Preserves, in jars	
Ditto	Paste dit